

base and apex, a few small spots about the tip, and the transverse striæ blackish or piceous; labrum with a short black line; rostrum tinged with piceous at tip and near the base, antennæ yellow at base, piceous at tip, situated upon a dusky spot, upper surface of the head black, a white abrupt line at the vertex, two abrupt longitudinal ones upon the disk, an abrupt transverse one on the middle of the posterior margin, almost connected with the discal ones, and a few minute spots, whitish yellow, discal impression shallow; thorax nigro-piceous, or fuscous, with five maculose, irregular, yellowish stripes, the exterior ones curved inward anteriorly, anterior margin yellow, and behind and against it are many small yellow marks and dots; pectus yellowish white, with black spots, a large black spot upon the pleura, behind the eyes; hemelytra blackish fuscous, with numerous yellowish white short streaks and flecks, especially upon the suture of the clavus, costal margin and interior edge of the clavus yellowish-white, interior apical areole of the membrane fuliginous, with a fuscous nervule; wings dark fuliginous; scutellum black, with a short apical line, the exterior edge and two spots upon the disk, yellowish-white; abdomen black, with the incisures of the segments yellowish-white; legs yellowish white, with white spines to the posterior tibiæ, base and apex of the posterior femora, the apices of the tarsal joints minutely, and the nails, fuscous.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millims. Alar expanse 13 millims.

Collected in the North-Western part of Washington Territory.

It is much less robust than *P. costalis*, Fab., which it most resembles.

Rectification of the paper upon the HEMIPTERA of the North Pacific Expedition.

BY P. R. UHLER.

My paper in the Proceedings for 1860 is very full of errors, owing to my not having received the proof in time to correct it before its passage through the press. There are many typographical and orthographical errors which the reader can correct for himself; but the specific name was omitted from the description under *ORTHÆA*, which must be *ORTHÆA MACULIFERA*, page 228. In the introductory remarks, page 221, the expression:—"genera *Pentatoma* and *Coreus* of Fabricius," should read:—"genera *Pentatoma* of Latreille, and *Coreus* of Fabricius.

The genus *ECOCORYSSES* not being distinct from *Callidea*, the species described on page 221, must be referred to it, and as the specific name will thus be pre-occupied, it may be called *C. distinguenda*. The species of *ACANTHOSOMA* is wrongly referred to *hamatogaster* Burm., and is an undescribed species:—It may be called:—

ACANTHOSOMA VICINUM.—Olivaceous-yellow, coarsely punctured with black; head densely, confluent punctured, central lobe as long as the lateral ones; rostrum pale luteous, piceous at tip, antennæ pubescent, luridly luteous, the last joint and the middle of the preceding one piceous, ocelli red; thorax very coarsely, confluent, deeply punctured, particularly in occasional impressions of the surface, punctures rather sparse upon the disk, but much finer and extremely dense upon the humeri, humeral angles very prominent, subacute, emarginated behind, black, bounded interiorly with reddish; lateral margins of the thorax slightly sinuated, broadly impunctured. Scutellum sparsely, but very coarsely punctured, the apex not margined with yellow; corium impunctured upon the disk, the remaining surface rather finely, and in spots confluent, punctured; membrane fuliginous, with some large white spots; wings tinged with fuliginous: tergum reddish-brown, the lateral margins yellow, with three quadrate black spots, behind which are two black points; pectus rather finely, confluent punctured with black: venter yellow, polished, with a few scattered black punctures each side, the last segment and append-

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ages pitchy, ventral spine slightly surpassing the posterior coxæ: less honey-yellow, tips of the tarsi piceous.

Length to tip of membrane 7 millim. Humeral breadth 4 millim.

Hab. Hong Kong, China.

The generic name *PACHYCEPHALUS*, page 225, is preoccupied and may be changed to *HYGIA*; the species will then be *HYGIA OPACA*.

The name *ANACANTHUS*, page 227, is also preoccupied; it may be changed to *ANACANTHOCORIS*.

Descriptions of Nine New North American LIMNOBIACEÆ.

BY BARON R. OSTEN SACKEN.

Since the publication of my paper on the N. A. *Tipulidæ with short palpi* (in the Proceedings of the Academy for August, 1859,) my opportunities for collecting have been very limited, and in consequence of this, the number of new species discovered is not as large as I might have desired.

The following descriptions embrace five new species found by myself, two collected by Mr. Alex. Agassiz, in California, and two by Mr. Robt. Kennicott, in the northwestern parts of the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Several other new species in my collection I do not venture to describe, the number of specimens not being sufficient to establish the specific character. Among them, a *Dicranoptycha*, from California, deserves to be mentioned as a matter of geographical distribution.

I take occasion here to correct two errors which I discovered in the above mentioned paper.

First, That the measurement which I have used are *tenths of an inch*, and not *lines*. I called them lines, because the line used in Russia is equal to one-tenth of the Russian inch, which is the same as the inch used in England and America.

Second, That my *Limnophila pavonina* is the *Limnobia fuscipennis* Say. I had failed for a long time to identify this species from Say's description, but am positive now about this synonymy.

DICRANOMYIA Steph.

D. IMMÉMOR.—Silicea, thorace pleurisque vittis infuscatis, *alis immaculatis*, elongatis, *valde angustis*, areola discoidali aperta; long. 0.25—0.3.

Ochraceous, vertex infuscated, palpi and antennæ brownish, second joint of the latter stout; præscutum with three indistinct brown stripes; the intermediate darker towards the collare; pleuræ with a brown stripe extending from the base of the halteres, across the root of the wing towards the humeri; halteres pale, knob almost imperceptibly infuscated; tergum somewhat brownish; feet pale yellow, tip of tibiæ and the tarsi infuscated; wings very narrow, almost lanceolate, their basal, narrowed portion very long; anal angle small, hardly projecting; their color is subhyaline; stigma elongated, pale, its outline indistinct posteriorly; costal and subcostal veins yellow, the other veins brown; tip of the mediastinal vein a little beyond the origin of the petiole; stigmatal crossvein near the tip of the subcostal vein; radial area considerably longer than the cubital one; the latter longer than the subapical one; discoidal areolet wanting, the space usually occupied by it not being closed by a crossvein; this space is narrow and elongated; the fork, enclosing the second externomedial areolet is short and narrow; axillary vein somewhat undulated.

Numerous ♂ and ♀ specimens on a meadow near the Trenton Falls, N. Y., in September (nob.)

The general habitus of this species is different from the other *Dicranomyiæ*; its very narrow wings with their yellow costal and subcostal veins, forming a contrast with the brown color of the other veins, make it easily recognizable. The structure of its male forceps belongs to the same type with those of the other species of the group.

1861.]